

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6081 號一十三零千六第

日三十月三日正午

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1877.

二拜禮

號七十二月三英 港香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.]

## Arrivals.

## Notices of Firms.

## To be Let.

## Auctions.

## Intimations.

March 25 ROBERT McNEE, American bark, 611 Brown, Singapore 23rd January.

March 26 CHINA, German str., 648 P. H. Huntingdon, Shanghai 2nd March; General Steamship & Co.

March 26 KIRRIE, British str., 2,609 Geo. Lee from Bombay 6th March; Galle 12th, Penang 17th, and Singapore 20th.

General — P. & O. S. N. Co.

March 26 ESKIMAU, British str., 385 E. Thoburn, Manila 23rd March; General — MAG. HEATON.

March 26 HERCULES, British str., 1,716 John Macleod, San Francisco 16th February.

and Yokohama 19th March; General — O. & O. S. N. Co.

March 26 KARIBA, British str., 1,520 E. Baker, Shanghai 23rd March; General — P. & O. S. N. Co.

March 26 MONTE LURAN, British bark, 530 Hull Saigon 1st March; Rice and W. R. & C. Co.

March 26 ANTHONY, British steamer, 1,647 H. Jones Liverpool 6th February; Port Said 18th, Steg 20th; Penang 23rd March.

General — BUTTERFIELD & SWINS.

March 26 BIRMA, German bark, 380 C. Timpio, Hamburg 9th March; Rice and W. R. & C. Co.

March 26 VIKING, British steamer, for Yo-kohama.

March 26 TIENTSIN, British steamer, for Swatow.

March 26 OCEAN, British str., for Saigon.

March 26 SALVADOR, Spanish steamer, for Amoy.

March 26 YUNG-CHING, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

March 26 CHINA, German str., for Canton.

March 26 GALLEY OR LORNE, British str., for Cocktown.

March 26 YANGTSE, Brit. str., for Saigon.

## Clearances.

At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,

MARCH 26TH.

YUO-JING, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai; Montgomeryshire, British steamer, for Saigon; Yangtze, British steamer, for Saigon, &c.; Sir Harry Parker, Brit. ship, for Tsimtao; Jeddah, British steamer, for Saigon; Galley or Lorne, British str., for Cocktown; Calmarin, British steamer, for Saigon.

## Departures.

March 26 VIKING, British steamer, for Yo-kohama.

March 26 TIENTSIN, British steamer, for Swatow.

March 26 OCEAN, British str., for Saigon.

March 26 SALVADOR, Spanish steamer, for Amoy.

March 26 YUNG-CHING, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

March 26 CHINA, German str., for Canton.

March 26 GALLEY OR LORNE, British str., for Cocktown.

March 26 YANGTSE, Brit. str., for Saigon.

## Passengers.

### ARRIVED.

For Kwei-ki, str., from Hongkong, &c. —

For Hongkong.

From Southampton — Mrs. Storani and child, From Bimby — Major-General and Miss Hanbury; Messrs. A. R. Watson and N. P. Budge; and 3 Chinese; from Fiume — 12 Chinese, and 17 Chinese for Amoy.

DISSOLVED by Royal command — GUSTAV RAYNAL, CARL MILLISH.

On 24th January, 1877.

### NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & CO. at this place, has this day DISSOLVED by Royal command — G. RAYNAL, E. G. GRANT, G. C. Boddings, G. P. Scobell, E. Scobell, W. H. Clegg, and A. D. Commissary. Whitehead and native servants and 31 Chinese.

From Shantung — Mr. H. Anderson.

From Yokohama — Mrs. Storani and child.

From Southampton — Mr. Ellerton, 2 children, and European female servant, Captain Davis, and Mr. Rodde.

Per Empress of China — Miss.

Mr. & Mrs. H. H. H. and 3 children, Captain Black, and Misses Edwards, G. McMillan, W. W. McMillan, A. W. Sayle, D. Jones, C. Carriano, J. Mariano, J. R. de Arellano, M. Sardia, T. Goldarasa, A. Alvaro, J. Hosana, and W. Rosano, 1 European, deck, and 145 Chinese.

Per China, str., from Shanghai —

Messrs. C. J. Bryant, Adcock, A. S. Barker, and 40 Chinese.

Per Gothic, str., from San Francisco and Yokohama — Mr. & Mrs. H. H. and 3 children, Captain Archibald Gray and Lucy, Mr. Rice and wife, 2 Europeans and 66 Chinese.

Per Karizor, str., from Shanghai —

Mr. and Mrs. Midshipman and a child, Mr. A. Hutchinson, and 32 Chinese.

Per Andros, str., from Liverpool, &c. — Rev. P. Henderson and Mr. Jones, and 232 Chinese.

### DEPARTED.

Per Gothic, str., for Cocktown —

870 Chinese.

### TO DEPART.

Per Cormoran, str., for Saigon —

120 Chinese.

### NOTICES.

The British steamship *Emmeline* reports left Manila on 23rd March, and had fine weather and variable winds throughout.

The British steamship *Columbus* reports left Saigon on 19th March, and had light Eastward winds and weather till last two days, then very windy weather and rain to port.

The British bark *Mount Lebanon* reports left Shanghai on 22nd March; Anchored off Ningpo on the 23rd, and passed the Lighthouse on the 24th. In the Gulf the first two days light Easterly winds. In the South of Fujian variable and strong Westerly winds for 3 days. Then got one very strong N.W. wind from the 26th to the 29th, and then N.E. winds with rain and cloudy weather to port.

The German bark *Bruno* reports left Hainan on 7th March, and passed the Lighthouse on the 9th. In the Gulf the first two days light Easterly winds. In the South of Fujian variable and strong Westerly winds for 3 days. Then got one very strong N.W. wind from the 26th to the 29th, and then N.E. winds with thick, rainy weather.

The British steamship *Emmeline* reports left San Francisco on Friday, the 16th Feb. at 055 p.m. From 1st to 36.20 N. and long. 127.22 W. On 17th, to lat. 34.12 N. and long. 142.21 E. 16th March, continuous heavy S.W. and Westerly gales with violent squalls from the 17th to the 20th, and then N.E. winds with rain and cloudy weather to port.

The British steamship *Bruno* reports left Liverpool on 4th February; arrived at Port Said on the 18th, left Suez on the 20th, arrived at Port Said on the 21st, and reached the Red Sea with high weather, and variable winds, and hot, sultry weather, and left Port Said on the 16th; arrived at Singapore on the 19th. Had light variable winds through Straits of Malacca, and then weather. Left Singapore on the 19th, arrived at Hongkong on the 20th. Experienced S.E. winds and fine weather up to the Islands, thence to Hongkong, thick, foggy weather.

### Auction Notices To-day.

Arrived.

Left.

Departed.

Notices.

Arrived.</

## NOW READY FOR SALE.

**THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY**  
For 1877.  
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA  
DIRECTORY".)

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the Best and Most RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT.

It contains—

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**THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENSIN.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHWANG.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.**

**THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.**

With brief descriptions of Hongkong, the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines. It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The large Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping. It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

**PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;**

**THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF**

**SHANGHAI;**

**Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW**

**CODE OF SIGNALS in use at the**

**PEAK;**

Also of the various **HOUSE FLAGS**

(Designed expressly for the Work);

and

**MAPS of HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.**  
The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, Macassar, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at \$3; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$5.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:

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HANKOW and I. Messrs. Hall & Holt, Kelly & Walsh, S. & W. Smith, and R. & W. Rivers.

CHIHFOW and I. Messrs. Hall & Holt, Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

TIENTSIN and I. Messrs. Hall & Holt, Kelly & Walsh.

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37, Park Row.

**NOTICE.**

**A. S. WATSON, AND CO.,**  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highnesses the

**DUKE OF EDINBURGH,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
PHARMACEUTICS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS;

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRY MEN,

AND

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

**SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAINTED**

**PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.**

**NOTICE.** To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

**DEATH.**

On the 26th February, at Glenfinnan, Torquay, W. A. STURROCK, late of Argyll.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, MARCH 27TH, 1877.

In the report that the attempt by the Russians to colonise Saghalien has failed to bear fruit, it is only just retribution upon them for making us suffer a bargain with Japan. Saghalien was a sort of Nuboth's vineyard to Russia. It appeared likely to afford a convenient station for their fleet in the case of Okhotsk, and it was known that valuable coal deposits existed there. Moreover she possessed the northern half of the island and it was desirable to get rid of the joint occupancy. Exchange is generally considered to be robbery, but it sometimes becomes very like it when the stronger party offers something which cannot be accepted as an equivalent, but which the weaker party dare not refuse. The CRAD

offered the Kurile Islands to the Mikado in the 24th instant, and the steamer Avery and MacGregor left that port on the 25th instant.

The P. M. steamer *City of Tokio* arrived at San Francisco on the 16th ult., having made the passage from Hongkong in twenty-six days. In noticing the last issued volume of Diplomatic correspondence, the *New York Tribune* says—"The Chinese section of the volume is enlivened by a courteous and dignified note from Prince Kung on the outrages of 'the Irish and hoodlums' in San Francisco, while Americans will perhaps not read with entire complaisance. Neither shall we take unalloyed satisfaction in the rebuke of Dr. Wells, William J. T. Ross, and other Chinese in consequence of their being prominently by the 'Senatorial Chinese Investigating Committee of California.' Dr. Williams reminds us that if Chinese immigration have an unfavourable effect upon the morals of this country the fault will be our own. Surely the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century is not worth much if it can't make a handful of Pagans with no better agenda of conversion than paving stones and rotten eggs."

The following items are taken from the *London and Calcutta Express* of the 16th ult.—

Messrs. Scott and Co., Greenwich, have contracted to build two steamers of about 4,000 tons each for a Shanghai firm.

The Gamma and Delta iron screw gunboats, built at Newcastle for the Chinese Government, have arrived at Portsmouth.

The appointments of Lieutenant Arthur Hervey and Sub-Lieutenant Arthur J. Lowe and Francis M. Kenry, to the *Audacious*, for service in the *Syria*, on the China Station, are gazetted.

Lieutenant Richmond Powell, who has been serving at the Royal Naval College, has received permission to accept a temporary appointment under the Chinese Government, and will navigate a gunboat out to China.

The British Consul, who arrived in London on the 11th instant, was 231 days on the passage, having left Hongkong on the 25th June last. The *Celestial Queen*, which arrived on the same day, has also made a long voyage; she left Manila on the 23rd August, and was 172 days from port to port.

At a levee held on February 16th at St. James's Palace by H. H. the Prince of Wales, Sir Thomas Wade, the Amoy Envoy, was appointed to the Royal Naval College, and was promoted to the rank of Captain. He will be expected to remain at the school for three years, and will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on the 1st January next.

Further details concerning the hostile demonstrations made against the foreigners at Ichang prove that the literati have, as usual, been the instigators of the outbreak by the natives at that port. The populace seem to have been inflamed to a high pitch by the mendacious stories concocted and spread among them, and no foreigner dares to show himself in the city.

The missionaries were also compelled to retreat from their houses, or they would have had it pulled down over their heads and probably lost their lives into the bargain. The fury of the people appears to have reached such a height that the mandarins were not only altogether unable to control them, but were insulted and maltreated by the mob.

The Vice-roy Li Han-chih, it is said, has given the most energetic orders to put the scum of the earth to the sword, and that Saghalien would prove an exception to the rule, as there seemed little fear of the scanty population becoming unruly or of the territory being a burden to the Government. The cost of ruling it. But there is an old saying that ill-gotten gains never prosper, and possibly the Saghalien failure is another piece of evidence in favour of the truth of the proverb.

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Crook is soon to reach the hostile camp. The Indians think there is a strong probability that the movement will be successful in terminating the war. General Crook and staff will depart for Fort Leavenworth on the 1st inst.

A CASE FOR VICTORY.

New York, February 11th.

The extradition of Wm. J. Sharkey, the murderer who escaped from the City Prison in 1873, while under sentence of death, is to be again demanded from Spain, under the Treaty just made with that country. Sharkey has been under surveillance ever since he left Havana. When he had first fled he was noted as interlocutor for an American in Madrid.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Washington, February 12th.

A member of the House Committee on Appropriations said, to-day, that the Committee have before them propositions from the Oriental and Oriental Steamship Company to carry the mail between San Francisco and Japan and China, for the postage only as compensation. There is an amendment to the Post Office appropriation Bill before the Senate, requiring the Postmaster to accept a one-month service with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and appropriating \$500,000 to that service; but this amendment cannot, it is said by members, be passed by Congress, as it is viewed in the light of a subsidy. The probability is that nothing will be done on this amendment, as the Committee has no power to contract for ocean mail service, giving post-office control over the same.

THE CAPITAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, February 13th.

Despite the rainy, threatening weather, King Caraval carried out the programme of the day. The subject of the procession was the history of the Military Progress of the world. Different periods were represented in order. The King, in a tunic, was in a chariot, and the African, Egyptian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Median, and Persian, Greek, Roman, ancient Britons, Huns, Goths and Vandals, Northern Danes, Anglo-Saxons, Moors, and Calif Crusaders; a battering-ram of the Middle Ages; the Spanish invasion of Mexico; Cortes and the Aztecs, as seen in the thirty years' war; the Cavaliers; India officers and army; and a army in 1776; American Revolutionaries; Chinese, Arabians and Mongolian warriors; uncivilized Fiji and Sandwich Islanders; English and French soldiers departing for the Crimea; the Rebellion in America, 1865; Prussia, and France; Von Moltke on horseback, surrounded by French and Prussian officers and soldiers; Turks, Servians, Herzegovines, and Montenegrins. The different nationalities and their conditions were represented, and the conditions of peace required.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GOVERNOR PACKARD.

New Orleans, February 15th.

To-day, while Governor Packard was seated in his chair at his office, surrounded by half a dozen of his aids, he was suddenly approached by one of the parties who had been plotting and leveling it at Packard's, and pulled the trigger. At that very instant Packard struck the weapon down and simultaneously with the movement the weapon exploded and the shot struck Packard in the knee. Then Packard closed with the man and threw him to the floor. Diligent inquiry failed to divulge the name of the man or anything about the cause of the attack. Report has it that he was a discontented Northern soldier, but no full information is vague.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The man who tried to kill Governor Packard says that his name is William Henry Weldy and that his home is in Philadelphia. He says he has a mother and sister living there. With regard to his attempt to kill Packard, he says he was actuated with him who were to have assisted him in the plot. He says that when they reached the State House they refused to go in and let him to carry out the intended plan of assassination alone. Weldy, if such be his name, is not at it turns out very seriously hurt. The bullet which struck him, hit him in the left arm just below the shoulder, and seems to have come out at the elbow. It was thought at first that he was killed, but it seems that he was only stunned and faint from loss of blood.

FOREIGN.

THE COLOMBIAN AGRICULTURE.

Panama, January 19th.

A letter to the *Star* and *Herald* gives the details of the recent horrible scenes at Gaili, in the Andes. It says—General Peres, who commands the forces, was drunk and gave his drunken soldiers orders to fire during which time they gave themselves up to acts of excess. Neither any sex was spared. Many Conservatives were dragged from hiding places and killed before the eyes of their wives and daughters, who met a worse fate before they were killed in turn. Eighty-seven houses in the centre of the city were plundered and churches ransacked. The number of dead hundred. Forcibly, for \$100,000 in gold, in the subsequent days, were kept up for several days, and the cost of the supplies \$100,000. Escaped the fate of Gaili by paying \$20,000 ransom. The houses of the Italian Consul and an American merchant named MacCormac were plundered. Fears are entertained that the civil war will degenerate into a war of races. Foreigners are dying.

The correspondent further says of the Cali horrors—A report of four in the shape of women of the lower classes, who were captured, stripped at their heels, swamined in the spaces bounding on the excited mob to break down all doors not immediately thrown open. All the houses were besieged by red rage, obviate, handkerchiefs, table covers, petticoats, everything bearing the distinctive colors of the English. All trusted to a broken reed for safety. By midday most of the stores were cleared of goods, and many Liberal and Conservative leaders, and many Liberals who tried to arrest the bushwhackers, their progress, or to shield friends or relatives, and were suspected of sympathizing with the Conservatives, or of having no decided opinion in politics, shared the same fate. But all the horrors were as nothing compared with the still more frightful excesses perpetrated in the suburbs and on the estates in the surrounding districts. Barrels and cases of wine and spirit were turned into the streets, and a saturnalia of carnage began that never will be forgotten by those who have had the misfortune to witness the deplorable scenes. After the first rush of the mob, the survivors, who had an abundance of drink, bands of frenzied men patrolled the town, driving at and hacking every living creature, but overcautious with the slaughtered in the streets, they pointed into the houses of Liberals and Conservatives alike, mostly though, the latter, and continued the work of destruction. All Conservatives who had any property, and many Liberals who tried to arrest the bushwhackers, their progress, or to shield friends or relatives, and were suspected of sympathizing with the Conservatives, or of having no decided opinion in politics, shared the same fate. But all the horrors were as nothing compared with the still more frightful excesses perpetrated in the suburbs and on the estates in the surrounding districts. All trusted to a broken reed for safety.

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## Extracts.

A JAPANESE SONG OF THE TIMES.  
Now Jackdaw is breaking cauldron,  
Feverish his harras fast.  
We walk over to some woder  
Unknown in the shadowy parts.  
We study at school and at college,  
All in secret, and surely by knowledge  
For swift and surely by knowledge  
Forth's triumphs and tributes are won.  
We travel with secret motives  
A secret cause, a hidden art,  
While stem pulses over the veins,  
And lightning brings news from afar.  
From eastern to eastern man marches,  
Not only, my sweet little dove,  
I'll whisper the sun that he's changes,  
The famous old fashion of love.  
—Japan Mail. —Karin.

## HISTORICAL WHITEWASH.

Faustina, the mother of the little nestlings whom Fausto wrote about so often, was affectionate and tender as a wife, but had all the pride of birth and the haughty refinement of the fashionable Roman circles. She had little liking doubtless for the uncouth doctors of the Pocchi, with their philosophic talk about equality and rights of manhood, and she was equally indignant with her husband, and freely spent her woman's wit in petulant sally or in mocking jest. The sage took it somewhat ill, misjudging her levity of manner, and saw only wantonness or vice in the frank gaiety of the high-born dame. Hence among the earnest thinkers, or in literary circles, harsh sentences began to spread about Faustina, and stamped themselves perhaps in ugly memories on the page of formal history. —*The Age of the Antennae*, by the Rev. W. W. Capes.

## LIFE IN GREENLAND.

To those who have made up their minds to make snow Greenland their home, there is nothing very forbidding in the country. Many of the residents who have only looked forward to passing a few years of comparative exile in that country, have returned to end their lives there; and few who have ever passed no matter how short a time in the Danish-Arctic provinces but have looked backward with satisfaction and even gladness to the life among the icebergs, and glaciers, and Eskimos. An anecdote is often told in Greenland of prophecies of this. A Moravian missionary, after a long residence in Greenland, returned to Saxon. Naturally his friends congratulated him on again fixing his residence in his native land, and supposed that he would find Germany an agreeable change to Greenland. On the contrary, he replied, he did not like "at home" was too dull for him. In answer to his astonished friends, he explained the seeming paradox. "In Greenland there was always something to amuse or interest one. Now it was seal-catching which was the subject of interest—now reindeer hunting—now the blubber nose arrived on the coast—now the saddle-back seal. At the whale was blowing in the offing—at another time the narwhal appeared in droves of the coast. The long winter had scarcely become wearisome before the long bright summer was come. Then there were the ships arriving from Europe—other ships leaving. The absence of all news from Europe was compensated by the pleasure of receiving a much every year at all once. In fact, in Greenland there was always something new. In Saxon, on the contrary, on day was like another—wearisomely monotonous.—*The Countries of the World*, by Dr. Robert Brown.

## STAGE DECORUM.

The stage has always held a doubtful position with the stora class of moralists whom, without reference to theological distinctions, we may venture to call "Puritans." Dissenters and Low Churchmen in England have looked upon "going to the play" as one of the worst of malpractices; and the refusal of the French clergy in the last century to accord the privilege of Christian burial to an actor who had not formally renounced his profession is noted among the usages of a recent past. All arts, with the exception, perhaps, of architecture, may be applied to moral and immoral uses; but there is this peculiarity in the drama, that it directly appeals to a large multitude, composed of all classes, and that the artists themselves work in the presence of the public. Again, a story is told, which if not intelligible almost to the keenest capacity, is far defective. A poem written to be read only may be addressed to a very select circle; a play is for the public. By the sufferings of the public does the theatre exist, and these, at any cost, it must incur. Nor has such strong incentives or can employ such powerful means of vicious attraction as the art dramatic. Never, probably, was the stage in a condition of such utter depravity as in London during the last half century immediately following the restoration of Charles II. In the course of his lectures, W. A. Schlegel told his auditors to take up and put together every form of literary indecency which they might have unluckily come across during their studies, adding that even then they would have but a very imperfect notion of the obscenity of the wits who flourished under the auspices of the merry Monarch. A theory, adopted by some ill-judged patriots, that the English dramatists wrote under the influence of the French will stances be dispelled by any one who will compare Wycheley or Afr. Behn with Molire. A full-born English dramatist took his own original stuff for his basis, and proceeded accordingly. Here is a drama in assailing which an enthusiast like Jeremy Collier was sure to be right. Better no play at all than such choice works as the *Plain Dealer* or the *Country Wife*. The pulpit and the stage are less engaged in open warfare than during those bad old days. So much might be expected at a time when a word approaching indecency is scarcely ever to be heard within the walls of our theatres. Those who are old enough to remember the dialogues, sometimes improvised, in which, within the last 30 years, popular low comedians would indulge, may tally rejoice in a growing sense of propriety that reaches its height in the harmless pleasantries uttered by Mrs. Poole. But how about those costumes and queer dresses that have made the drama now so conspicuously? The ladies who so much delight in abbreviating their Christian names talk innocently enough, and their tongues wander a direction the tendency is towards a certain slang which has found its way even into society, towards a greater freedom of speech. They are indeed very prominent among the extra-regularities now, and their recreation seems to consist in getting into the dress of the actors and, with what they put on, what they put off, to contrive to look? Are we not justified in guessing that the ribalds of the 17th and early 18th centuries who were so highly gratified to hear ugly words dropped from pretty lips might have regarded some of the extra-regularities now, as being rather than during those old days. But as I was saying, continued the excellent tradesman, "when you find the Sunday suit unseemly on Saturday night, pray that you may never be doomed to live in spite of yourself, and want to die, and try to die, and find that death will have nothing to do with you. Do I wish to die?" he cried, in a voice loud enough for the policeman at the corner of the road to have heard him: "Look here, man, and I tore open the front of his muddy shirt, and showed me on his bare breast a wound such as a stab with a knife might make. This show it to me!" He said, "But as I said before, you are bound to act on the dramatic. You very likely had better leave them, and their recreation. It seems, then, that, in one eye, the actors, and their careers, complete the test of theatrical despotism. Good as we are, perhaps we are not so very much better than our wicked ancestors. Again, world our parents' forefathers have learned more ingenuity, unaccompanied by talent, of any sort. Certainly not. Their theories of dramatic art may have been very faulty—but according to their light, they did regard the drama as an art to be enjoyed in its own sake. Perhaps in our relations to the stage we are not quite so good as our wicked ancestors.—*Theatre*.

## PAWBROKERY.

BY JAMES GREENWOOD.  
Whenever I am desirous of ascertaining the state of the London labour market, I do not trouble myself to overhaul trade returns or printed statistics. Instead, I enrol myself passenger by the four-penny omnibus which plies between the Bank and Poplar, and at the last-named place call on and have half an-hour's chat with a worthy tradesman whose shop sign is three golden orbs, and his motto, "Money lent."

It must not be imagined that I adopt this rough-and-ready method of inquiry by way merely of arriving at an approximate knowledge as to the condition of trade. What I require is accurate and exact knowledge, and here I obtain it. As unusual as a physician by laying his finger on the pulse of a patient can detect implant disease, so can my friend, on turning to the last few days' entry in his ledger, announce bad times looming in the distant horizon. When the balance of good understanding between master and man is threatened with disturbance he has the first intimation of the unpleasant fact. When the dam of discord in shape of Captain Stalke is disclosing the houses of working men on every degree, my authority may be relied on for knowing better than any man the extent of the calamity.

He is the prophet of the approaching gloom, and his prospects as regards approaching peace or a prolonging of the war. There is no magic in it. The simple key to the seeming mystery is that my friend's business is done in the midst of a densely crowded labouring population, of which, taking a fair average, man and five hundred would apply to him, not to make him the depositary of their secrets, but to pledge with him their worldly goods, receiving in exchange certain convenient sums of ready money.

It is thus that with almost thermometric precision he can at any time tell the state of the domestic affairs of his clients. The nature of their "pledges" gives him the clue. It is curious fact that when trade is at its healthiest, and work and wages are plentiful, the pawnbroker still retains a large percentage of his "regular" customers—thoughtless folk who, however, somehow may be their Saturday's pay-table takers, in variably begin the new week by racking a few shillings on some article of wearing apparel that will not be required until next Saturday. It is a matter of habit. In ordinary times they have become accustomed to regard either a Sunday coat, or another's best gown as a means of providing against the inexorable Monday's call of the rent collector; and, whatever may be the state of the family finances when the article in question is redeemed on Saturday, the sum paid will be repaid, though when they are administered together, they do combine in the stomach, producing iodate of potassium which is poisonous. M. Melissus found that dogs could take the iodate, or iodine, in doses from five to seven grammes, with impunity; but that a mixture of the two killed them in a few days with the symptoms of poisoning by iodate of potassium. This combination must therefore be avoided. Indeed, as a general rule, the chlorate is so unstable, and so ready to give up its oxygen, that it cannot safely be combined with any substance capable of oxidation.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*.

ONE POISON.

Chlorate of potassium and iodide of potassium are both entirely harmless in suitable doses. Furthermore, these two salts do not react upon each other in solution, even at a boiling heat. Yet it has been proved that when they are administered together, they do combine in the stomach, producing iodate of potassium which is poisonous. M. Melissus found that dogs could take the iodate, or iodine, in doses from five to seven grammes, with impunity; but that a mixture of the two killed them in a few days with the symptoms of poisoning by iodate of potassium. This combination must therefore be avoided. Indeed, as a general rule, the chlorate is so unstable, and so ready to give up its oxygen, that it cannot safely be combined with any substance capable of oxidation.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*.

## LONDON HOUSES.

A boster's shop, which occupies a picture-que old house in the Strand parallel with Holwells-street, retains its old street sign of the Golden Lamb swinging over its door. The signs which distinguish here from the Strand-Surrey-street, Norfolk-street, Howard-street—mark the site of Arundel House, originally the palace of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. It was sold by Edward IV. to his uncle, Lord Thomas Seymour, described by Latimer as "a man the furthest from the fear of God that ever he knew or heard of in England." Here he married and greatly ill-treated the Queen-Dowager Katherine Parr, and incurred much censure for his impudent familiarity with the Princess Elizabeth, who was living under her protection. After the execution of Seymour for treason, it was sold to the Earl of Arundel, and being thenceforth called Arundel House, became the receptacle of his busts and statuary, a portion of which, now at Oxford, are still known as the "Arundel Marbles." It was in Arundel House that "Old Parr" died, having been brought to London from Shropshire to make the acquaintance of Charles I., when, far advanced in his hundred and fifty-third year. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his epitaph narrates how he lived in the reign of ten sovereigns, and had six by his second wife when he was a hundred and twenty years old. Peter the Great was lodged "in a house prepared for him in Oxford-street, near the water-side," on his first arrival in England in the reign of William III., and in the same house—that neap the river—lived William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. He had a peep-hole at the entrance through which he surveyed every one who came to see him before they were admitted. One of these having been made to wait for a long time, used the servant impatiently if his master would not see him. "Friend," said the servant, "he hath seen thee, but he doth not like thee." The fact was he had discovered him to be a creditor.—*Walks in London*, by Augustus Hare, in *Good Words*.

"And it is that class of goods which find their way back here before any other when hard times set in, I imagine?"

"Exactly so; but they aren't much of a help towards tiding over a difficulty, mere rubbish, you know, after all, when you come to talk about the actual value, and hardly worth taking in. Besides, they tell us all about us regards the real condition of the owners; they may be brought at any time to raise money for a 'spree' to go to the play, or anything of that kind. The first indication we get of there being really a screw loose is a failure in the redemption of the Sunday school. Masters are getting bad when it comes that a woman may pay her ear-rings, or her best brooch, or her 'keeper' ring, and there may be nothing very serious. She may bring her husband's watch or his fancy shirt-pin, or I will go as far as even as his best boots, and it may, after all, be merely a temporary embarrassment, but when the clothes in which either the boys appear decent in on Sunday are once let over, it is time to look out for the reason why, and take measures of self-defence.

"What do I mean by that? Well, my dear sir, I should have thought that would have been plain to anyone. It is time then that we kept a sharper look-out to get value for the money we lend—Don't we always take care of that? Certainly not. It may seem strange, but, doing a regular trade with regular weekly payers who may in a general way bring in, we very often lend on goods half a month again as they will readily go to the auction, and carried off to the auction room. We are in a measure compelled to do so. It is in this way. We will suppose that Mrs. A. is a regular pawn of her husband's Sunday suit for fifteen shillings. Well, month in and month out—in a year and a half, for that matter—the dependent that Monday morning fifteen shillings as though it was a Government security. It never seems to enter Mrs. A.'s head that the clothes wear out and are worth less. *Over her ten shillings instead of fifteen*, and she will demand to know how you make out that the suit is worth five shillings less this week than last and as likely as not carry as goods in a huff to the opposition shop. She mayn't get more than ten shillings there, but she'll never come back to your shop again. It is quite an error to imagine that a pawnbroker in a hardware neighbourhood is a gatherer by having pawned goods left on his hands. His profit of the bit of interest. Turned over fifty-two times in the year it of course amounts to something considerable. The case of a master and his apprentice, and there are hundreds of them—a shilling. Fifty-two halfpence are twenty-six pence, and a ha'penny each time for the ticket is twelvepence more. That is three and twopence per annum for the loan of a shilling! It is less, of course, on larger amounts, but take a five-shilling weekly pledge. Then you get fifty-two times three halfpence six-and-a-halfpence, which, of course, pay very well.

"But, as I was saying," continued the excellent tradesman, "when you find the Sunday suit unseemly on Saturday night, pray that you may never be doomed to live in spite of yourself, and want to die, and try to die, and find that death will have nothing to do with you. Do I wish to die?" he cried, in a voice loud enough for the policeman at the corner of the road to have heard him: "Look here, man, and I tore open the front of his muddy shirt, and showed me on his bare breast a wound such as a stab with a knife might make. This show it to me!" He said,

"But as I said before, you are bound to act on the dramatic. You very likely had better leave them, and their recreation.

It seems, then, that, in one eye, the actors, and their careers, complete the test of theatrical despotism. Good as we are, perhaps we are not so very much better than our wicked ancestors.

Again, world our parents' forefathers have learned more ingenuity, unaccompanied by talent, of any sort. Certainly not.

Their theories of dramatic art may have been very faulty—but according to their light, they did regard the drama as an art to be enjoyed in its own sake.

Perhaps in our relations to the stage we are not quite so good as our wicked ancestors.—*Theatre*.

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